THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 " " "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 " " "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 " " "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the above House will be opened, under the superintendance of Mrs. Shaw, on the 27th of July, for the reception of Boarders and transient persons. The buildings are newly prepared, finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating comfortably thirty-five or forty persons. We shall keep as good a table and as neat and comfortable rooms as this City and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this City, as strangers for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have also every facility of information afforded them, which will secure their profit in business relations or purchases. Please notice the following from James Gresham, Esq., of the Crawford House, Portsmouth, Va., well known as one of the best Hotel keepers throughout North Carolina and Virginia:

"Having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house, some time, as Boarders, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing that no one will ever visit them without being well satisfied and highly pleased."—JAMES GRESHAM.

The House is easy to find, being only 100 feet N. E. of the National, and a few doors above Walter's City Hotel, with a large sign in front. WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
August 2, 1853. 75—4t.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.
July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.—ACCORDING TO previous notice, a meeting was held at Auburn, Wake county, N. C., on the 29th ult., to elect officers of SPRINGFIELD MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY. John B. Johns, Esq., being called to the chair, and W. J. Busbee being appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected:

GEORGE FAIRBOULT, President.
W. J. BUSBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, J. J. Ferrell was elected Treasurer, and, on further motion, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John B. Johns, Wm. L. Fort, T. H. Sturdevant, Hardy Pool, and David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was requested to wait on the President, and inform him of his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the meeting adjourned until the 9th of August, *when the building of the Academy will be let to the lowest bidder, by the Trustees.*

W. J. BUSBEE, Secretary.
August 8th, 1853. 76—1t.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853. No. 81.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
WM. S. RANKIN,
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,
JAMES M. GARRETT,
JED. H. LINDSAY,
W. J. MCCONNELL,
Greensborough.
E. F. LILLY,
Wadesborough.
W. P. MOORE,
Newbern.
H. H. BURWELL,
Henderson.
J. L. BRIDGERS,
Tarborough.
W. H. CUMMING,
General Agent.

Dr. S. G. COFFIN,
Jamestown.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
Wilmington.
Dr. C. WATKINS,
Carolina F. College.
JOHN I. SHAVER,
Salisbury.
IOHN H. COOK,
Fayetteville.
J. J. BIGGS,
Raleigh.
ROBERT E. TROY,
Lumberton.
Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES,
Lenox Castle.
PETER ADAMS,
Secretary.

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, H. D. TURNER, S. W. WHITING, T. H. SELBY, GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, JAS. E. HOYT, Washington, JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', } of Raleigh,
JOHN COX, Edenton,
JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age*.

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling,
John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER,
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS:

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President*.
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer*.
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney*.
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic,
} Silks,

Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Barèges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Barèges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity,	in 1	vol.
Conference, ...	"	" 1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	"	" 2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	"	" 1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	"	" 1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	"	" 3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	"	" 4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

STRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP AND ENTERED on the Stray Books, by W. M. Carnady, at Lemay's Mill Roads, 18 miles South of Oxford, a STRAY OX, marked as follows: color brindle, crop and over-keel in the right ear, crop and slit in the left, with a white spot in the forehead, large horns, also white spots under his neck and belly.

R. J. MITCHELL, *Ranger.*
Oxford, July 23, 1853. 964—3tw.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin-Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & CO., Warrenton.
" " MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASH-INGTON CITY LIME, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps—New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs,

PRESERVATION OF THE EYES.

We copy a portion of a well written article from the Scalpel, a New York medical monthly, on the eyes. The eye is the most delicate organ of the human body, and also one of the most indispensable, and its preservation is therefore of great interest and importance. We must submit the article to the perusal of our readers:

"There is a tradition at least as old as the Talmud, that the eyes are strengthened by drawing the finger across the eyelids in a horizontal direction. Ex-President Adams, who was affected with an obstruction of the tear passage, used this method to get rid of the accumulating fluid, and the ancient practice was brought into greater notice by the example of the illustrious statesman. The obsolete theory that the anterior surface of the eyeball becomes flattened as age advances was again revived, and it became a business to advertise instructions for kneading the organ into shape with the fingers.

It cannot be expected that operations founded on a false theory can be safe in practice. It is untrue that the outer surface on the eye becomes flatter with advancing age, and therefore manipulations to restore what is not wanting, in an organ so delicate in structure that a rude push may be followed by perpetual darkness, should be avoided.

The principal lens of the eye is situated behind the pupil, and kept in proper position by membranes finer than the finest gold beaters' skin. These delicate membranes are liable to be ruptured by blows, falls, or other causes, and the lens, which is naturally clear as crystal, becomes white and opaque. Opacity of the lens, or what is called cateract, may be produced without laceration of the membranes, by merely interfering with the circulation of the vessels which supply it. The writer was lately called to visit an aged female who had been suffering acutely for months, after submitting, while in health, to the manipulations of a rejuvenating itinerant. The lens was dislocated, and pressed on the sensitive nerves at the margin of the pupil. The pain occasioned by pressure of this kind may be compared to that produced by pressing the exposed nerve of a tooth with a toothpick; but in the former case the pain is continuous, and not so easily removed as the latter. Other cases of injury attributed to manipulation, such as cross eyes, double vision, &c., have come under the writer's notice. Last month, in presence of the editor, he operated for cateract, in the case of a lady, whose vision, with the aid of spectacles, was perfect, until she was induced, by plausible advertisements, to pay for a course of lessons. After the third lesson the vision became indistinct, and blindness ultimately followed. Beer was called to see a gentleman who had always enjoyed excellent sight until it was lost in a moment. The patient had been at a party of friends, when a person stepped suddenly behind him, and covering both eyes with his hands, wished him to guess who it was. The former, without speaking a word, endeavored to escape from the pressure, and when the eyelids were opened he was entirely bereft of sight. Although there was not the least appearance of injury the sufferer remained hopelessly blind. From this melancholy example Beer concludes that the eyes are liable to injury even from moderate pressure. * *

There is a popular notion, sanctioned even by medical men, who ought to know better, that the eyes are preserved by opening them every morning in a basin of cold water. Some of the worst cases of petergium of flim on the surface of the eye have been witnessed in those who have boasted of this practice. When a drop of water gets into the winpipe, the nostril, or the ear, irritation is produced; and when the eyes are opened under water, the sensation is anything but agreeable. The eye is lubricated by a secretion admirably adapted to facilitate the motions of the lid over its surface, and as this secretion is partially soluble in water, it is as inconsistant with common sense to wash it away as it is to remove the oil from the wheels of the machinery. It is unquestionably important that the cleanliness of the organ be maintained; yet this may be accomplished in the usual manner without opening the lubricating surfaces. When the secretion is vitiated by cold or other causes, quince seed tea or milk and water are preferable for ablution to water alone. Avoid eye waters, many of which contain lead, or there are ten chances to one that they will produce incurable flim. To make this clear, dissolve a little sugar of lead in water, and pour the transparent solution in a wine glass containing a water solution of common salt. When the fluids are mixed a white precipitate of chloride of lead falls to the bottom of the glass. When eye waters containing lead are permitted to pass to the surface of the eye the tears furnish salt, and the lead is precipitated. The transparent portion of the eye is sometimes extensively tatooed with this white leaden powder, and vision becomes indistinct or even destroyed.

When the general health is robust, it is astonishing what an amount of labor the organs of vision will endure; yet when it is depressed, especially by mental disturbance during a periodical function, they are easily deranged by too close application to business. When they have become weak much of their preservation depends on the proper management of light to which they are exposed. When the light is in excess it should be diminished, and when it is deficient labor should be discontinued. The light blue of the sky and the verdure of fields are the colors to which the organ of vision is naturally adapted, and which it will endure with most ease. The flame of a good oil lamp is more regular than that of gas or candles, and is therefore to be preferred. The intermitting flickering of gas is particularly injurious, as it produces constant contractions and dilations of the pupil and undue exercise of the whole organ. By placing a shade of light blue tissue paper over the lamp the light is ameliorated, for artificial light contains a superabundance of the yellow and red rays, but is deficient in the violet. By allowing it to pass through the bluish medium it approaches nearer to the light of day, and is better adapted for continued application of the organs of vision.

The gist of the whole matter is just this: Let your eyes alone, and they may serve you all your days. Should they become out of order, apply to that very important personage, your family physician, and he will instruct you how to "mind your eyes."

WOMAN'S TENDERNESS AND LOVE. It has often been remarked that, in sickness, there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart—and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may read his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow, rather than light, of the sad lamp that watches him—let him have to count over the long, dull hours of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the day dawn into the chamber of suffering—let him be appointed to this ministry, even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and, though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of an irresistible selfishness which, indeed, he may be ashamed of, and struggle to reject, but which, despite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove in one instance, at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, a sister, or a wife in his place. The woman feels no weariness, and even no recollection of self. In silence, in the depth of night, she dwells, not only passively, but, so far as the qualified terms may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir or whisper, or the breath of the now more-than-ever loved-one, who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not awaken a mouse; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort, and devotion, and thus, night after night, she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed; her eye never winking, her mind never palled, her nature, that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant. *Banim.*

A few days ago I had a favorite horse writhing under the agony of the grubworm, I gave him a table spoonful of wormseed oil in a gill and a half of spirits of turpentine, increased to a quart by the addition of whiskey and water, and in about twenty minutes two table-spoonfuls of powdered blue stone, in a quart of new milk. The horse soon appeared relieved, and in the course of the next ten or twelve hours discharged fifty or sixty grubs of the gadfly. The next day he was perfectly well. I think both these remedies good, but the wormseed oil is, I am sure, the most effectual. *Southern Planter.*

From the Southern (Mississippi) Journal, Aug. 6.

BARBECUE AT S. A. DOUGLAS' PLANTATION.

Mr. EDITOR: I had the pleasure of attending the barbecue given by James Strickland, the agent and overseer of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, at the plantation of this gentleman on Pearl river, in this county, on the 30th ultimo. The barbecue was intended really for the slaves on the place, in accordance with a yearly custom which Mr. Strickland has adopted, but there was a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen present from the immediate neighborhood.

The arrangements were all in most excellent taste, and the tables groaned beneath a profusion of all the good things of this life. The barbecued meats were dressed in the finest and most relishable style, and the adjoining river and lakes had been forced to add their supply of dainties to the feast. I noticed, too, that there was a real superabundance of delightful cake of all sorts, shapes, sizes, and ingredients; but being almost greedily engaged in the demolition of the more substantial portions of the dinner, I feel incompetent to pass a distinct judgment upon the same. My friend, Jack ——, expressed, I think, the sentiment of the crowd, when, with two tender ribs of mutton in his mouth and a delicate piece of well-browned fish on his fork, he hoarsely whispered, "It is a good and pleasant thing to be here."

The negroes followed the invited guests at the tables, and sat down to the same dainties and delicacies which had just afforded so much satisfaction to our palates. They numbered some one hundred and forty in all. It was a goodly sight to see their dark conntenances lighted up with pleasure at the sight of the eatables before them; the entire *abandon* with which they pitched into the good things; the extreme delicacy of the female portion of the crowd, ordering the delighted waiters with fastidious taste and careless toss of the head to "fetch the nicest pieces of sheep-meat they could find," or "to cut a big slice of de cake wid de icing on it," or "to stand furder back, and not crowd on de lady when she war drinking coffee."

The most amusing part of the scene was a table full of little snow-balls—some forty in number, and all about one size and age. They were the blackest of black "little niggers." Their heads rolled from side to side as they crammed in the food, and more particularly the cake, in a pure repletion of animal enjoyment. They did enjoy it. Tears were in their large rolling eyes, but they were tears produced by a satiety of cake. They wept because they could

"*Eat* no more!"

There was not one of the slaves, little or big, but who was dressed cleanly, and some of them elegantly—for there is (strange as it may sound to the years of some) fully as much taste for dress among negroes as among the whites. The little ones were rigged off in their white cotton shirts, the old familiar plantation dress for the children of the South—white as well as black. Here was *comfort*, *health*, and *happiness* displayed.

My object, Mr. Editor, in thus detailing the scene which I witnessed on this plantation, is to call the attention of your readers (and it may be *some* who are not) to the fact that here in our own county of Lawrence, in the State of Mississippi, is a large plantation of negroes owned by a Northern United States Senator, and that these negroes are better fed, better ciothed, and their bodily comforts better provided for than many of even the white laboring classes of the North—passing by for the present the condition of its free negro population. The negroes of Senator Douglas have divine service regularly performed, and for their special benefit. Their spiritual, as well as their bodily, wants are attended to. Now, the thought struck me that it would have been a most instructive lesson to certain free-soil constituents of Senator Douglas to have been present on this occasion. I would like to have seen the exponent and imbodiment of "All Young America" make his appearance just as his slaves seated themselves at the tables in order that he might have taken in at a single glance the real condition of the "poor African of the South." It would have added new eloquence to his tongue, new strength to his genius, and new energy to his soul to have been able to witness such a scene as this, and afterwards, when fanaticism should drop the slanderons falsehood from its tongue, to have described, in his own strong and vivid language, the sight he beheld on the banks of the Pearl, in the slave State of Mississippi, and to have told the revilers of our institutions, with his natural boldness, that this was not an isolated instance of the southerner's humanity to the slave—but that it was the same everywhere—over the full length and breadth of our beautiful and smiling South. It would have been a good hint to such a man as Douglas to have told those charlatans in literature, those pharisees in philanthropy, and that immodest womanhood of the North, what we knew the *truth* to be from actual observation. MUTTON.

FIRE ARMS. The first missiles of this description appear to have been used by the French troops under Phillipe de Valoise, in 1330. Within another century they were adopted to so general an extent, that it was no uncommon thing for three or four hundred cannon to be employed at a siege, and as many as four thousand culverins to be brought into play on a single battle-field. The Swiss, on the famous day of Morat, in 1476, were seconded by no less than ten thousand of these culverins; they were long tubes of copper or wrought iron, weighing from twenty to fifty pounds each, the heaviest being mounted on small moveable carriages, and the lightest suspended to standards. The gradual improvements made in this species of fire arms, led at last to the use of the existing musket. The men, who were armed with arquebusses or musket, for a long time did not act in any other capacity than as light troops—it was their duty to spread themselves along the front and flanks of the corps attacked, and clear the advance of their own party. In fact their service was analogous to that of our present riflemen; they were called *enfams perdus*, from which expression our own term, "forlorn hope," is evidently derived. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, several important innovations were made in the construction of portable fire arms. Guns with flints, such as are now in use, are said to have been invented in 1630, and were first given to the troops in the year 1680. The bayonet with a solid socket, which was fixed into the mouth of the barrel, was produced in 1671; but in another thirty years we find it made with a hollow socket and grooved blade, as is the practice to the present day. Pikes were not got rid of nor were the musket and bayonet universally introduced into the French army, until the year 1703, when Vauban's genius was more potent with Louis the Fourteenth, than all the remonstrances of Marshall Montesquieu, and a whole phalanx of the old school of military tacticians. *United Service Journal.*

THE LONDON TIMES. This extraordinary journal which possessess a more extensive establishment than any other in the world, created no litile stir in political circles some years since, by a sudden change of politics. On one day it was Whig, on the next Tory. The price paid for the trunsmutation of this powerful engine was £180,000.

The advertisements of the Times in a single day frequently exceed £1000, and every one is paid for before insertion. Unlike the papers of this Continent it has no subscribers; it supplies the news agents, and they the public. There are two powerful steam engines on the premises, and the impression is made by double cylinder pressess. Its circulation is the largest in the world; there is not a town in the civilized earth, in which the Times may not be found. Its reporters may be met with in all the quarters of the globe, accompanying the expedition in China, and participating in the toils and dangers of the Indian campaigns. It has correspondents in every land. Its expresses have traversed the desert; and anticipated the Indian mails. Its agents are in every court, and lays bare their most secret proceedings. Mr. John Walter, the late member for Nottingham is the principal proprietor, and he draws from it a yearly revenue of £80,000. It had formerly three regular editors, Messrs. Barnes, Lawson, and Delane, besides a large corps of occasional writers. Since the death of Mr. Barnes, this number has been increased.

SHARP WIT. An Indiana paper says, that during a trial in Lawrence Court, a young lad who was called as a witness, was asked if he knew where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed "he would go where all the lawyers went."

NEW COTTON. Two bales of new Cotton, the first received in this city, arrived this morning from the plantation of Mr. George Norris, Orangeburg, consigned to Messrs. E. H. Rodgers and Co. Quality fair. *Chas. Mercury.*

THE SUICIDE OF THE TWO YOUNG LADIES AT MANCHESTER, N. H. Miss Catharine B. Cotton, of Pownal, Me., aged 22; and Miss Clara C. Cochran, aged 19, a native of New Boston, but who has lately had a home with a brother, residing in Hopkinton, we have already stated committed suicide under peculiar circumstances, at Manchester, N. H., last Sunday evening. It is said that Miss Cochran had frequently indicated a purpose to drown herself. Both of them, of late, boarded together, and lived in the same room, and had talked freely of drowning themselves. Their proceedings were marked by great coolness and deliberation. Both of them left letters to their friends, announcing their purpose, and giving directions in regard to the settlement of their affairs. Love was the occasion of the act. Having arranged all things for the event, they left their boarding house on Sunday evening, proceeded, hand-in-hand, and with great apparent cheerfulness, to the bridge crossing the upper canal, leading to the Manchester Mills, stepped together upon the stone wall of the canal just above the bridge, and together leaped into the water, and were drowned before they could be rescued.

Below we insert the letter of Miss Cochran to her sister at Hopkinton, written just before her untimely decease, and carefully placed in her trunk:

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14, 1853.

Dear Sister: I received your letter last Wednesday, and, contrary to your custom, answer it the first opportunity. Though I knew it was not having time, and, of course, you would have a great deal to do, still I felt provoked at your silence. You and aunt Achash are my only correspondents, but I now and then answer one of the many letters that I receive. It is only 6 o'clock, A. M., and I have began in good season so as to write to you and to Jesse to-day. Am glad to hear that Louisa is with you, for a little help is better than none. As for my visiting you, I probably never shall meet you again in life; ere you receive this letter, I shall be in the silent realms of the dead! Start not, dear Annie, nor shudder, for what use can there be in dragging out a wearisome life, deprived of all enjoyment? I am only a burden to myself and every one else who interests themselves in my welfare. Give my love to Joseph, to Martha, and to all who care for me, or pretend to. Bury me in Vermont, by the side of my mother, and I have money enough to pay all funeral expenses. I owe Mrs. Maria Foss, my room-mate, $3, Mrs. Jacobs, $1 25, and $3 for my board, and there is over $3 due me at Amoskeag counting-room. If there is anything left of my money after paying my funeral expenses, which I want to be as cheap as possible, and paying my debts, send it, together with his letters, (which you will find in my pocket,) to John H. Sherwin, No. 140 Fulton street, New York,

Jesse and Joseph are probably well enough off already, and if I could aid John by a few dollars, it might do some good. A copy of Shakspeare, which I have lent John Jacobs, I should like to have J. H. S. have; the rest, my clothes and other things, you may divide as you see fit. And now, good-bye. Mourn not for me friends. Tell Jesse I would like to see him once more before I die, but that cannot be.

Farewell, forever,

CLARA C. COCHRAN.

To Mrs. Ann M. Cochran, Hopkington, N. H.

Forward quickly, for it tells of death.

The following was written upon the opposite sheet of the letter by Miss Cochran, and evidently intended for the eye of her lover:

And now, dearest, I must write you a few lines, though ere you receive them, the hand that penned them will be cold in death. Do not think of me with regret, for 'tis bettef that it should be so.

"One more unfortunate, weary of breath,
Rashly importunate, gone to her death."

I forgive all who have injured me, and crave forgiveness of you, if I have erred, and I know I have. Be happy and forget me not. Even if you ever marry, still 'twill not be wicked for you to cast a thought on me, and no one would love you the less for it. I shall, I hope, be buried in Vermont, by the side of my mother. Farewell.

A STORY OF SUFFERING AT SEA. On the 25th of February last, the schooner S. R. Soper, Capt. Samuel Soper, sailed from Provincetown, for a cruise in the Atlantic ocean, for whales. Nothing unusual happened until about the last of July, when one morning a school of whales was discovered. Three boats were immediately lowered, each containing five men, and commanded by the captain, first, and second mate. The second mate killed the first whale and towed him to the ship. The other whales then started off, pursued by the boats of the captain and mate. This was in longitude about 77—in latitude about 34. They continued the pursuit, and finally the captain fastened to and killed a forty barrel sperm whale. By this time night began to set in, and no vessel was to be seen from the boats in any direction. This was rather startling, as they had no provisions or water on board, but upon consultation they concluded to stick by the whale until morning, in the hope that with returning daylight they should be able to find their vessel. When morning broke the horizon was anxiously scanned, but no vessel was to be seen.

All that day was spent in cruising round after her, and at night another consultating was held. They had compasses, but no time, and the captain ordered that during the night they should each go in a certain direction, and meet in the morning. The mate, Mr. Samuel Genn, of Provincetown, states that he followed these directions carefully, but when the morning dawned, the captain's boat was not to be found. He spent a portion of the next day in searching for the captain, but finding his efforts vain, and that his crew were beginning to suffer dreadfully, for food and water, they being in an open whaleboat, without protection from the fierce heat of the sun, he concluded that it was best for him to shape his course for the nearest land, which he did by steering a N. N. W. course. They had a sail, but it was not of much use. Their sufferings from this time cannot be described. For once they saw a vessel. She was at some distance, and the sea was very rough, so that the mate deemed it impossible with safety to steer for her; and as those on board did not see the boat, they witnessed her disappearance with the feeling that their last hope was leaving them.

It now began to blow severely, and the mate was obliged to rig a "drug" with his oars and whaling lines, with which he was enabled to lie to without danger. When the gale ceased, he again put sail on the boat, but the crew were almost at the last gasp of suffering, their lips were black, and death seemed to stare them in the face. For the last twenty-four hours, so great were the pangs of thirst that they began to drink salt water, which usually brings on delirium and death in a short time. At the end of the sixth day they made Cape Fear, and went ashore, reaching Beaufort, N. C. Mr. Genn and one of the crew, Cornelius Prince, of Boston, worked their passage in a vessel to New York, and reached this city, on Sunday last, and are now at Provincetown.

What has been the fate of the captain and five men in his boat is unknown. They may have discovered the vessel, or they may have reached the shore. If they did not, they have probably all perished. There was a short rain one day while they were on board the boat, but they had no means to catch it. The second mate and five men are on board the vessel, and she is, therefore, probably safe, and will arrive at some Atlantic port in a few days.

The face of the mate still bears the impress of the terrible suffering he has undergone, in parched and blackened lips and sunken and death-like features. *Boston Traveller.*

BRIGHT HOURS AND GLOOMY. Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all grandness and sunshine, and heaven itself lies not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and is dark and sorrowful, and clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us, there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on our hearths; and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me every heart has its secret sorrow, which the world knows not; and often times we call a man cold when he is only sad. *Longfellow.*

KEEP UP THE FIRES. It is a custom among the farmers and others in many parts of the country, to have fires at night, either in the dwelling or in the yard. It is a practice which should be universal. They are well known to be great safeguards against all sorts of diseases, by purifying the atmosphere. The theory is based upon philosophical principles, and well supported by experience. Cases are known as far back as two centuries ago, when the use of fires was rather the result of accident than a general knowledge of the benefit of the practice.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1853.

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

We have seen no confirmation as yet of the rumor referred to a week or two since, that Great Britain had entered into an arrangement with Spain to introduce the apprentice system into Cuba, and finally to emancipate the slaves on that island. Of course we cannot say whether the rumor is well-founded or not—we can only conjecture, and in this we are led, from the past conduct of Great Britian, to lean to the opinion that some arrangement of this character has been at least seriously considered. The Charleston Mercury submits the following remarks in relation to the subject:

"But let us see whether the United States have no interest in Cuba. We have no need to argue that the abolition of slavery would soon reduce the country from one of the best to one of the poorest communities. The proofs of this are so numerous and so uniform, that it neither admits of doubt nor argument. It is one of the most settled truths in human history. With this change, then, the United States would lose one of the most valuable branches of their forcign trade, and one of the productive sources of their revenues.

Besides, Cuba is our near neighbor, and lies in the track of a large part of our foreign and coasting trade. It is directly for our interest that it should be inhabited by a civilized people, and ruled by a responsible Government. The inevitable consequence of emancipation would be its independence of Spain; for it would not pay the cost of keeping it in subjection, and Spain is much too poor to waste money on a bankrupt colony. It would become such another den of savages and brigands as Hayti. Have the United States no interest in this?

Finally, it would be a precedent of successful intrigue by a European Kingdom to control the internal affairs and revolutionize the government of an American country—a violation of the Monroe doctrine a thousand times more flagrant and dangerous than ever yet attempted.

And now, while all Europe is bristling in armour on the one side to abase, ahd on the other to sustain, the independence of Turkey, it is a good time to examine what is the position of Great Britian towards Spain. Fairly examined, it is shown to be more arrogant, more incompatible with the dignity and independence of the latter, and vastly more dangerous to her prosperity and peace, than that of Russia towards Turkey. By menace and incessant solicitation and cajolery, Great Britain has dragged Spain into such a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, as to give her the presumed right to surround Cuba with armed ships, and to capture Spanish vessels in the very act of entering Spanish ports.

But it does not stop here. Great Britain claims and exercises the insulting power of examining into the manner in which Spanish officers administered Spanish laws in the interior of Spanish colonies, and in regard to the tenure of property by Spanish subjects. They are responsible to her forsooth, and not to their own Government, for the proper discharge of their functions.

Has Russia ever attempted such an invasion of the sovereign rights and national dignity of Turkey as this? No, nothing approaching to it, either in insolence or mischief. And have the United States nothing to do with this violation of the independence of a country with which we are so intimately connected by the ties of close neighborhood and of an immensely valuable commerce? It is not only our right, but it is a plain duty of self-protection to interfere. There is not a principle brought forward to justify the present position of England and France towards Russia, that would not be a stronger and plainer justification of a similar intervention by the United States in the case of Cuba."

The following extract from President Pierce's Inaugural Address, will show the light in which this interference by Great Britian would be regarded by his Administration:

"In this connexion, it can hardly be necessary to re-affirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of *interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissable.*"

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that the business of this Road is rapidly increasing. The receipts are now from eight to ten thousand dollars per month, and cannot be less for the current year than $100,000. This will pay expenses, and leave some $60,000, which, if a full dividend could be declared, would be over seven per cent to the State and the stockholders. The present liabilities of the Company are $100,000, borrowed for the purpose of finishing their work; and in addition to this, an expenditure of about $20,000 will have to be incurred the present year to make the connecting link between the Gaston and Central Roads.

Large quantities of lumber and turpentine are constantly arriving, and being forwarded to the Petersburg and Norfolk markets. We learn that, thus far, the freights from Petersburg to this point have not been diminished, notwithstanding the liberal encouragement which Norfolk is receiving.

President Branch and his subordinates deserve much credit for the energetic and faithful manner in which they are managing the affairs of the Company.

RAILWAY COACHES. We called a few evenings since at the establishment of Mr. John R. Harrison, of this City, to see the Railway Coaches he is now constructing for the Raleigh and Gaston Road. One of the Coaches is nearly finished, and the other about half finished. The work, so far as we could judge, *is of the best character.* The painting has been remarkably well done; and indeed the whole Coach, when completed, will look as well and be quite as convenient and serviceable as any constructed in the Northern or Eastern States.

Mr. Harrison deserves success, and he will attain it if patronized, as he ought to be, by our own Railroads.

We reserve a more particular description of these Coaches unil they shall have been placed on the Gaston Road.

Encourage home industry!

THE PACIFIC ROAD. The Petersburg Democrat says: "A despatch published in our issue of this morning states that the articles of the *Union* upon the Pacific railroad and the speeches of the Secretaries are not understood in Washington to reflect the opinions of the President and other members of the cabinet. Our readers may recollect, that some weeks ago we took occasion to remark that we had the very best authority for saying that neither the President nor Attorney General approved the measure as a government project. We have little doubt but that the correspondent of the New York Herald is correct in his statement. From what we know of the strict construction views of the distinguished Secretary of the Navy, we think we are authorized to place him, too, among the list of dissentients."

THE NEXT CONGRESS. So far there have been 142 Democrats, 66 Whigs, and 3 Abolitionists elected to the next Congress. Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, entitled to 23 members, have yet to hold elections. The Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will be about *eighty!* "Have we a Whig party among us?"

☞ We learn that thus far some eight or ten Sheriffs have settled with the public officers. The time for settling expires the 1st of October.

☞ The Detroit Free Press holds the following manly and patriotic language in relation to the gallant conduct of Capt. Ingraham in compelling the Austrian Commander to release Koszta, at Smyrna:

"DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE PRACTICALLY ENFORCED. Captain Ingraham, whose gallant conduct at Smyrna is the theme of universal praise, not only in this country but in England, has given practical effect to the doctrine of President Pierce's Inaugural address, that it is the duty of the Government to protect American citizens whithersoever they may wend their way among the nations of the earth. It is a lamentable fact that at the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, the American name had lost caste in foreign countries. True, Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, wrote the Hulsseman letter, and a noble letter it was—but practical effect was never given to its doctrines, and it was the only state paper emanating from any department of the goverment during the whole four years of whig rule, that embodied American principles and ideas. If the domestic administration of the government was dishonest and corrupt, the administration of foreign affairs was imbecile and pusillanimous. Not an important negotiation was brought to a close, and nearly every question touched suffered by the handling. The Fishery and the Central American questions are standing monuments of whig inefficiency, (to use a no stronger term,) and the rejection of the proffered cession of the Sandwich Islands was anti-American in principle, and contrary to the overwhelming public sentiment of the people of this country.

"The conduct of Capt. Ingraham did not lack discreetness, while it was prompt, bold and patriotic; and we will venture to say that nothing has occurred for many a year so well calculated to command respect for the American name. What would have been Capt. Ingraham's conduct, in the same circumstances, under a vacillating whig administration, we cannot say; he would have had no assurance that his conduct would be approved by his government, and that consciousness might have deterred him from acting as his judgment dictated. But under democratic rule he doubtless felt positive of approval and support at home. He had read the inaugural address, and given a plain matter-of-fact interpretation to its doctrines; and though literally surrounded by Austrian ships, he would have fought, had not the prisoner been delivered up. When we remember the gallantry and prowess of American tars, one almost regrets that the opportunity did not occur for an action to take place, for of all the countries on earth we should like to see Austria chastised by the United States.

"Capt. Ingraham's conduct will be approved by our government as it already has been by our people. A cotemporary remarks that 'the claims of our citizens to immunity from outrage must be respected, whether they are native-born or only naturalized, whether they are kidnapped here, or kidnapped in Asia. The ægis of our protection must accompany them around the globe. The haughty Austrian must be resisted, when he undertakes such an outrage, equally with the miserable Malay, or the weak Camanche. The time when America was not able to assert the rights of her naturalized citizens as she could have wished, has passed forever. God has given us strength, and we are recreant if we do not employ it, when justice and mercy demand its intercession. In the case of Koszta, should he prove to have a claim on our aid, we ought to follow him even to the dungeons of Vienna, and drag him from under the very hands of the executioner. Even should he prove to have no claims, Capt. Ingraham will still have acted rightly, for he was impelled, alike by our national honor and by every consideration of humanity, to see that Koszta was not carried off till the question of his citizenship was decided.'"

This *is* "Democratic doctrine practically enforced." It is the doctrine of the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, which met such a warm response from the American heart. Here it is—here is the lofty and glowing language uttered on that occasion, and we point to it with pride and gratification. It has been repeated in foreign seas, and Capt. Ingraham stood ready to thunder it with his guns, if necessary, into the very ears of Austrian despotism:

"The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realise that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprize may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights."

MR. CLINGMAN'S TRIUMPH.

We publish below, from the Asheville News, the official vote in the 8th District, from which it will be seen that Mr. Clingman's majority is 2,332. He leads Col. Gaither in every County except in Wilkes—a County hopelessly Federal:

	CLINGMAN.	GAITHER.
Wilkes,	436	1037
Watauga,	316	235
Caldwell,	475	385
Burke,	415	346
Rutherford,	796	482
McDowell,	408	273
Henderson,	722	404
Buncombe,	970	358
Yancy,	672	332
Haywood,	378	263
Macon,	325	304
Cherokee,	579	441
Jackson,	466	102
Madison,	648	252
	7,546	5,214
	5,214	
Clingman's majority,	2,332	

☞ Our readers will recollect that during the latter part of Mr. Fillmore's administration the country was aroused nearly every month by accounts of improper and insolent conduct on the part of the Cuban authorities towards American vessels. Ships carrying the United States Mails were searched, shots were fired over and about them, and American citizens visiting Cuba were subjected to annoyance and sometimes insult. These things have passed away with Whig rule. The instruments of despotism in Cuba *know who is in power now in this country*—they know that if they attempt the conduct they exhibited during Mr. Fillmore's administration, they will be instantly called to an account.

THE NEW COMET VISIBLE. Prof. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, states that the comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Klinkerfues, is now visible to the naked eye, in the West, at about an hour after sunset. Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote.

☞ The Petersburg Intelligencer is mistaken when it says the Standard "warmly espoused the side of Lewis from the jump" in the late contest in this District. We expressed no preference for that gentleman over Mr. Venable until Mr. Rogers, the Whig candidate, took the field.

FIRE. On Wednesday night last, about twelve o'clock, a new one-story building in the Southwestern part of this City, near the Central Road, was discovered to be on fire. No person occupied it, and the presumption is that it must have been set on fire. It was the property of Caroline Sorrell.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Our dates from New Orleans are up to the 20th instant. The Picayune says the Board of Health report the interments in all the City cemeteries, for the week ending at 6 on the 20th, at 1,534, of which 1,365 were from yellow fever. The report exhibits an increase of deaths over the previous week of 88 from the fever, and this notwithstonding the constantly reducing population. The total number of deaths for the past four weeks, from fever, was 3,669.

The weather was unusually wet, and the authorities, in hope of staying the dreadful ravages, had ordered tar barrels to be burned at night and cannon to be fired.

The Howard Association was exerting itself to the utmost to relieve suffering and to bury the dead. New York has contributed $30,000, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston, and other places smaller sums, to be applied to the relief of the suffering in New Orleans.

We copy from the New Orleans Crescent of the 11th the following sketch of the horrors of the pestilence:

"DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN. To verify the many horrible reports of the doings of the dead, we the other day visited the cemeteries. In every street were long processions, tramping the solemn music of funeral marches. In the countenances of plodding passengers were the lines of anxiety and grief, and many a door was festooned with black and white hangings, the voiceless witnesses of wailing and of sorrow. On the one hand slowly swept the long corteges of the wealthy, nodding with plumes, and drawn by prancing horses, rejoicing in their funeral vanities; on another, the hearse of the citizen soldier, preceded by measured music, enveloped in warlike panoply, and followed by the noisy tread of men under arms, while there again the pauper was trundled along to his long home on a ricketty cart, with a boy for a driver, who whistled as he went, and swore a careless oath as he urged his mule or spavined horse to a trot, making haste with another morsel contributed to the grand banquet of beath. Now among the steeples was heard the chiming of the bells as of Ghoules up there, mingling their hoarse voices as in a chorus of gratulation over the ranks of fallen morality. Anon from some lowly tenement trilled the low wail of a mother for the child of her affections, while from the corner opposite burst the song of some low bacchanal, mingling ribaldry with sentiment, or swearing a prayer or two, as the humor moved him.

The skies wore a delusive aspect. Above was all cloudless sunshine, but little in keeping with the black melancholy that enveloped all below. Out along the highways that lead to the cities of the dead, and still the tramp of funerals knew no cessation. Up rolled the volumes of dust from the busy roads, and the plumes of death carriages nodded in seeming sympathy to the swaying cypresses of the swamp, enveloped in their dun appareling of weeping moss—fit garniture for such a scene.

At the gathering points carriages accumulated, and vulgar teamsters, as they jostled each other in the press, mingled the coarse jest with the ribald oath; no sound but of profane malediction and of riotous mirth, the clang of whip thongs and the rattle of wheels. At the gates, the winds brought intimation of the corruption working within. Not a puff but was laden with the rank atmosphere from rotting corpses. Inside they were piled by fifties, exposed to the heat of the sun, swollen with corruption, bursting their coffin lids, and sundering, as if by physical effort, the ligaments that bound their hands and feet, and extending their rigid limbs in every *outre* attitude. What a feast of horrors! Inside, corpses piled in pyramids, and without the gates, old and withered crones and fat huxter women, fretting in their own grease, dispensing ice creams and confections, and brushing away, with brooms made of bushes, the green bottle-flies that hovered on their dainty inhalations from the green and festering corpses. Mammon at the gates was making thrift outside by the hands of his black and sweating minions, that tendered sweet-meats and cooling beverages to the throngs of mourners or of idle spectators, who, inhaling the fumes of rotting bodies, already "heaved the gorge;" while within, the "King of Terrors" held his Saturnalia, with a crowd of stolid laborers, who, as they tumbled the dead into ditches, knocked them "about the mazzard," and swore dread oaths, intermingled with the more dreadful sounds of demoniac jollity.

Long ditches were dug across the great human charnel. Wide enough were they to entomb a legion, but only fourteen inches deep. Coffins laid in them showed their tops above the surface of the earth. On these was piled dirt to the depth of a foot or more, but so loosely, that the myriads of flies found entry between the loose clods, down to the cracked seams of the coffins, and buzzed and blew there their *ovaria*, creating each hour their new hatched swarms.

But no sound was there of sorrow within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncouth laborers, with their bare heads, stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; and as anon they would encounter an obstructing root or stump, would swear a hideous oath, remove to another spot, and go on digging as before. Now and then the mattock or spade would disturb the bones of some former tenant of the mould, forgotten there amid the armies of the accumulated victims, and the sturdy laborer with a gibe, would hurl the broken fragments on the sward, growl forth an energetic d—n, and chuckle in his excess of glee. Skull bones were dug up from their long sepulture, with ghastliness staring out,

"From each lack-lustre, eyeless hole,"

without eliciting an "Alas, poor Yorick," and with only an exclamation from the digger, of "room for your betters!"

Economy of space was the source of cunning calculation in stowing away the dead men. Side by side were laid two, of gigantic proportions, bloated

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

LOUISIANA. The St. Francisville Chronicle of the 27th ult. thus speaks of a worm which is committing great ravages in the cotton fields in that quarter:

"DESTRUCTIVE WORM. There is a worm on some of the plantations in our parish which seems to be very destructive on cotton. It is said to be the grass worm, and if so, it not only cuts grass, but totally destroys the cotton plant. On one plantation they have eaten about seventy-five acres of cotton, boll, forms, stocks and all—leaving the field of their depredations completely barren and naked of verdure. It matters not by what natnre these insects may be known, there is one thing certain, they prove more injurious to the cotton than the genuine army worm, for they leave no hope for the planter, but destroy every prospect. Accounts from Catahoula parish state that the army worm has commenced its depredations there. They will soon, therefore be upon us, to complete the work of destruction which may be left by the worm already infesting the fields of our parish. It would seem that something invariably arises to blight the hope of a harvest."

The river continues to decline. The recent dry weather has greatly improved the cotton in this parish, and gives promise that the crop will be a good one. A merchant of this place, just returned from a journey through Eastern Texas, informs us that, with the exception of Harrison county, the crops of cotton and corn will be larger in that section of country, than at any time during the last three years.

Shreveport Southwestern, 10th.

THE GROWING CROPS. From information gathered from farmers from different portions of our State, we are led to believe that the corn crop will rather exceed an average crop, if it does not equal that of last year, which was, probably, the largest yet gathered in the State. The cotton, too, looks exceedingly well, and exhibits a healthier appearance than is usual, at this season promisidg the planter, a rich harvest to repay him for his labors.

Little Rock Democrat, 5th inst.

THE COTTON CROP. Our planters are now estimating their cotton crops at a much higher value than they, at one period of the summer, supposed it possible for them to reach. The plant is now growing rapidly and at the same time "making" as well as heart could desire. Without further disaster, the crop may possibly surpass that of last year. We mentioned last week a single boll which was found open on the 2d inst. Many have remarked to us since that this was not by any means an advanced showing, as on that day, in some forward sections, opened bolls could have been seen all along each row.

We have ourselves received a brief note from Mr. E. W. Rutland manager for Mrs. Tabitha Watson, on the Ridge, stating that on the 12th inst. one of his hands picked out 140 pounds. Money is said to be already abundant among our people, owing to the exceedingly fine yield of our gold crop. We trust the cotton crop will make up what is lacking, so that all of our horns may be filled and all of us may get rich at once, without any more trouble in the premises. *Edgefield Advertiser.*

CROPS AND HEALTH. All continue good. After about a week of dry weather, we have been visited by seasonable and refreshing showers, which promote growth and maturity of the crops and secure the continuance of that bountiful measure of health, the best of rll blessiugs, which has been vouchsafed to us this summer. *Darlington Flag.*

NORTH CAROLINA COAL. We have on former occasions directed the attention of our readers to the fact that there are in the neighboring State of North Carolina vast fields of anthracite coal, to which Norfolk is the nearest seaport, and might be made the exclusive market. These fields are in the county of Rockingham, of which Leakesville is the chief town and less distant from Norfolk than Cumberland (in the great coal region penetrated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) is from Baltimore. The road to them from Norfolk has already made considerable way—one hundred miles being completed, and twenty more in a state of forwardness as far as Clarksville—leaving, we believe, some forty or fifty more to extend it to Leakesville. The distance, then, is neither unattainable, nor attainable at too great an expense to justify an energetic prosecution of the enterprise, the completion of which it requires no argument to show will be fraught with the most important results to our port. We have seen a specimen of the Rockingham coal, which is the real anthracite, such as is most esteemed for the grate and is now in use in Mr. C. H. Richmond's foundry near Milton. We learn that the subject is exciting much attention in the neighborhood of this coal region, particularly at Milton, where they are getting up a subscription for a survey of a route for a railroad from that town to Clarksville to connect with the one from Clarksville to Norfolk. Our City certainly has a deep interest in the matter, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will enter heartily into the spirit which is animating our North Carolina friends in regard to it.

Specimens of the coal may be seen at the counting room of G. F. Anderson, Esq.

Norfolk Herald.

The Herald makes no allusion to the main coal deposites in North Carolina. There is coal in abundance, no doubt, in Rockingham, but the Counties of Chatham and Randolph are considered most favored in this respect. The coal from the latter quarter will most probably be sent out to market down the Cape Fear, and by way of Wilmington; and it is also probable that a Railroad will be constructed from the mines to the Central Railroad.

RELIEF FOR NEW ORLEANS SUFFERERS has been raised in various cities by contributions to the following extent:

New York	$30,000
Philadelphia	13,000
Baltimore	6,000
Boston	4,000
Washington	3,000
Mobile	2,000
Savannah	2,000
Charleston	1,000
Petersburg, Va.	655
Total	$61,655

TOBACCO CROP IN KENTUCKY. The following extract from a letter in regard to the prospect of the growing crop of Tobacco in a portion of Kentucky, is clipped from the Louisville Journal of the 13th instant:

"I wrote you on the 26th ultimo, giving my views in relation to the growing crop of tobacco in the Green river country. I stated in that communication that there could be, with the most favorable season, two-thirds of a crop raised. Since that time the weather has been remarkably dry and unfavorable for the growth of the plant in this section of the country. It is true there has been partial showers in some neighborhoods since that time; in many others, however, the earth has not been wet two inches deep in three months, and there is in this and the adjoining county one-fourth of the crop just spreading on the hill. I have never seen the entire crop so uneven and so much missing, and I have been a tobacco grower in this county for twenty-five years. I am now of the opinion that, under the most favorable auspices, there cannot be more than half a crop (if that) grown in the entire Green river country."

THE CROPS IN EUROPE. The late accounts from Europe are of a character to awaken much interest. The circular of Joseph Sturge & Co. states that crops are worse than in any year since 1816; that potatoes will be shorter than since 1846; that the wants of England will equal 15,000,000 qrs. of grain—a quantity larger than ever before. France will also want a large quantity, although the government has foolishly made arrangements to have flour quoted less in August in order to allay fears. The effect that the large import of grain into England may have upon exchanges excites fears. But England has exported 8,000,000 lbs. more of her products the six months of 1853 than last year in the same period, and these are to be paid for from all quarters, and continental exports are depended upon to sustain the exchanges under the corn imports.

Saloon cars have been introduced on the Hudson River Railroad. They are luxuriously fitted up with sofas, chairs, centre tables, &c., and are contrived with especial reference to the exclusion of dust and the free admission of air.

SUPREME COURT.

MR. ATKIN:—The following gentlemen have been licensed by the Supreme Court, now in session at this place, to practice law in the Superior Courts:—Z. B. Vance, of Buncombe; A. H. Gaither, Burke; J. T. Graves, Surry; W. J. Hill, Guilford; A. J. Stedman, Stokes; Eugene F. Clewell, Watauga; A. M. Scales, Rockingham; E. M. Campbell, Iredell.

The following gentlemen received County Court license:—Louis E. Henry, of Wake county; J. T. Dula, of Caldwell; William Ducker, Buncombe; Riley H. Cannon, Buncombe: J. L. Alexander and T. H. Alexander, Mecklenburg.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, viz:

By NASH, C. J. Shoemaker vs. Hall, from Macon—judgment reversed and venire de novo.

A. J. Patton vs. Macon—amercement—rule discharged.

State vs. Zachary, from Macon—judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.

By PEARSON, J. Wills vs Forney & Forney, in Equity from Rutherford—Bill dismissed, but without costs as to Thomas Forney.

State vs. Hauser, from Lincoln—judgment affirmed.

Bryson vs. Slagle, from Henderson—judgment affirmed.

By BATTLE, J. State vs. Graves, from Macon—venire de novo.

State vs. Abernathy, from Lincoln—judgment affirmed and judgment arrested.

Heirs of J. G. Blount vs. Lunsford, from Buncombe—judgment affirmed.

Morganton, August 12, 1853.

Asheville News.

THE GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. We are not of those who would indulge in shouts of exultation over the prostrate and mangled form of a fallen foe, yet we do feel inclined to congratulate our friends on the victory we have won in Tennessee. The Gibralta of Whiggery has been taken by storm, and the flag of democracy, radiant with the principals of eternal truth, waves from its high battlements. Tennessee—glorious for the valor of her sons—their patriotism and magnanimity—no longer is arrayed under the black banner of Vermont abolitionism. The graves of Jackson and Polk—those hallowed spots to which the eyes of every democrat is turned in sorrow—are now redeemed and rescued from the possession of their enemies.

The "mechanic statesman," Andrew Johnson, has clipped the wings of the "eagle orator;" and now—

"The struck eagle lies upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again."

We confess that at the election of Johnson we feel more than ordinary gratfication. We were the first to nail his banner to our masthead as the candidate of our party for governor, and the result has shown that Johnson was *the man* for the democracy—the man for the people. We are, if possible, more than ever convinced of the virtue, the integrity of the people. In defiance of the opposition in some and a cold hesitating support which amounted to opposition in others of our par y, Johnson is elected by a majority gaeater than any democrat has received in this State since the days of Jackson. Every means, too, was used by the whig press to defeat him. No falsehood, no slander, no misrepresentation, no subterfuge has been too mean for it to adopt to injure him. Yet the virtue and intelligence of the people of the State have signally rebuked such foul conduct, and put their feet upon the authors of it. The poor laboring youth, too, has been taught to lift up his head, and urge his way to the temple of fame and power. He has been taught the lesson that poverty and obscurity matter not; that if he but labor for his country's good he shall be rewarded, and his name written high in the catalogue of her worthies. If Andrew Johson, the poor tailor boy, rude and unlettered, thrust out among strangers, could rise to the chief magistracy of a proud Commonwealth, he, too, may "join the march to fame." The mechanic is taught not to despise the occupation by which he earns a livelihood—for he beholds his fellow-laborers rewarded with the proudest honors of his country. All men are taught that greatness lies not in a long line of illustrious ancestry, or in the hoarded wealth of the rich, but—

"That mind—mind alone
Hath light, and life, and joy, and hopes."

Again we congratulate our friends on the victory we have gained. *Chattanooga paper.*

KENTUCKY. The Hon. Mr. Breckenridge's election to Congress from Kentucky, against ex-governor Letcher, one of the strongest and most eloquent and popular Whigs in the State—the battle ground "Mr. Clay's district" too—is an event of great significance and importance. It does not indicate any disaproval of the conduct of the new administration, certainly. A Whig writer, speaking of this contest, thus alludes to the two candidates:

"Letcher and Breckenridge canvass the district together, speaking once and sometimes twice every day. I had often heard of Gov. Letcher as an unrivalled stump orator, but he must be heard to be appreciated. His forcible style and manner, and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, are inimitable, and the effect upon a promiscuous crowd indeseribable. He is a protect veteran in the Whig ranks. Although I can seldom see anything in a democrat I can approve, much less applaud, I am constrained to say that Major Breckenridge is one of the most gifted men in the nation. He is very youthful in appearance, tall and commanding, with black hair and flashing eyes. His gestures are rapid and graceful, his language pure and impassioned, and in every respect he is certainly a model of beauty, manliness and eloquence. I have heard many speakers, from Daniel Webster down to a zealous democratic leader in Erie, but for pure soul-stirring eloquence, John C. Breckenridge stands unrivalled. Were he a Whig he would certainly be worthy to wear the mantle of Henry Clay."

METHOD OF DETECTIGG COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN. If a piece of silver be dipped into a solution of chromate of potash, decomposed by sulphuric acid, (thirty-two parts by weight of water, three of chromate of potash, and four of sulphuric acid,) the parts of the silver immersed in the solution quickly assume a purple color. The coloring is deeper and more lively when the silver is quite pure, and diminishes in proportion to the quality of alloy mixed with it. Of course this process will not hold good when a coating of silver has been deposited on a piece of white metal, &c., in such cases as plated or electrotyped articles for instance, a portion of the coating must be filed off; upon trial by this process, the German silver will remain of a white color. No other metals give the same order as silver when submitted to this test; eopper, zinc, &c., are acted upon by the solution, but not colored as in case of silver.

AWFULLY SCANDALIZED. Friend BRYAN, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, writes home to his paper in despair. Has been to Saratoga, and his eyes have beheld the style of waltzing there practised, and which he denominateth hugging, and he declaims against its demoralizing effects. Perhaps he is right. It is no doubt pleasant, but wrong; and what pleasure is there that don't derive spice and piquancy from a slight suspicion of wickedness? Such is human nature. The dress, too, at fashionable watering places is *rather* low in the neck. But as old PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, said about the Bloomer costume, "He always liked the ladies, and as he was getting old wanted to see *as much* of them as he could before he died," an object which fashionable dresses seem made to facilitate. *Wilmington Journal.*

A SWARM OF BEES. Wallace, of the Philadelphia Sun, has discovered a swarm of B's in the administrative functionaries of Pennsylvania:

Bigler—governor.
Black—secretary of the Commonwealth.
Banks—auditor general.
Brawley—surveyor general.
Bickel—State treasurer.

Here is a Battery not easily Broken down—a combination of busy B's that hold the purse and sword, and almost the laws in their grasp. The watch-word is "look out for the B's."

TEXAS IMPROVING. The Texas correspondent of the New York Times estimates that upwards of two hundred thousand emigrants have settled in Texas within the past year. Railroad and Common School Education are the two prominent topics of conversation. The next Legislature, it is thought, will appoint a commission to mature a scheme for the State to embrace the whole course of a complete education from the lowest Primary School to one or more State Universities.

For the Standard.

NATHANIEL MACON.

In the "Weekly Register" of the 17th instant, under the head, "Men and their Doings," is a letter, No. 23, from a Washington Correspondent, in which the writer undertakes to give the vote by States on the bill "to set apart and pledge certain funds for Internal Improvements," passed at the 2d session 14th Congress, but returned by Mr. Madison with his objections to it for the want of constitutional power to pass it. The writer commits many mistakes, and especially does great injustice to one of the best and most faithful public servants this or any other people ever had. He sets down "North Carolina 2 ayes and 2 noes—4 absent, including Macon." It is strange he did not know that North Carolina then had 13 members in the House of Representatives, and still more strange he should be ignorant that Mr. Macon was a member of the Senate at the time.

The truth of History is, North Carolina gave 3 ayes and 5 noes—Mr. Macon's successor being present, and voting with the noes—5 only being absent; the vote was on the last day of the session, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" The Bill was presented to the President on that day, and almost immediately returned, Mr. Macon being a member of the Senate voted against the bill in all its stages, and upon the several amendments offered in that body always voted so as to weaken the claim of power asserted by the friends of the measure.

This explanation is due to the members of North Carolina, who were not as derelict as they are represented to have been, and especially is it due to Mr. Macon, against whom charges of neglect of duty can never be preferred with any semblance of truth. *He was not the man to be absent from his post*, and the record of his very long and eminently useful public life shows that he was upon all occasions—even the most trivial—scrupulously exact in attendance upon all his duties.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

August 20th, 1853.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises at this flourishing institution, for the Collegiate year ending in August, 1853, went off last week in fine style. The attendance of its friends and patrons was very large, and everything wore an aspect of most cheering success. Those whose opportunities have enabled them to witness such exercises at many different institutions of learning, freely expressed the opinion that those at Davidson College, on this occasion, were equal, if not superior, to any they had ever witnessed, even at Colleges of higher pretensions. The speeches by the representatives of the two Literary Societies were excellent as a whole, and some of the very superior.

The following is a list of the Senior and graduating class:

C. C. Alexander,	Chattanooga, Tennessee.
J. B. Allison,	York District, S. C.
J. L. Davis,	" " "
D. E. Gordon,	Williamsburg District, S. C.
W. B. Gordon,	" " "
J. A. Gray,	Randolph County, N. C.
J. T. Harry,	Mecklenburg County, N. C.
C. A. Henderson,	" " "
J. H. McClellan,	Cabarrus County, N. C.
J. McQueen,	Robeson County, N. C.
B. H. Moore,	Yorkville, S. C.
W. W. Pharr,	Cabarrus County, N. C.
R. B. Smith,	York District, S. C.
J. M. Wilson,	Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Rev. James R. Gilland, A. M., was duly inaugurated Professor of Languages.

The attendance of ladies on this occasion was very large, and a more handsome and interesting colleetion in appearance is rarely seen together. We may not have seen all the fair representatives of the different sections, and it would be improper to express an opinion of their comparative merits if we had. But without disparagement to any, we may say that we feel proud of Old Rowan. Her contribution to the fair company comprised a few flowers of exquisite and rare beauty.

The Board of Trustees were in session at the College from Wednesday morning until Thursday evening, and a good deal of business dispatched. Among the more important subjects of their action was the election of a Professor to fill the chair of Mathematics. Prof. Hill, now of Washington College, Va., and Prof. D. M. Johnston were put in nomination. On taking the vote it was found that Prof. Hill was elected. The vote stood thus:

For Prof. Hill, 21.
For Prof. Johnston, 17.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Davis, of Bethel Presbytery, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That Prof. Hill is the choice of the Board, and that he be cordially invited to accept the appointment.

The Trustees also made an appropriation of six hundred dollars to each of the two Literary societies to relieve them of the balance due on the cost of their several halls, which were undertaken and built at their own expense. The societies deserve much credit for the excellent manner in which they have acquitted themselves in these enterprises.

Salisbury Watchman.

SUPPLY OF GUANO. An immense deposite of Guano has been discovered in the Indian Ocean, between Anritius and Calcutta. It has been analyzed by Professor Anderson of Glasgow, and is now also in the hands of Professor Way of London, for analysis. Four kinds of it have been taken to England, two of which are of superior quality, resembling the guano of Saldanah Bay; the other two are comparatively inferior.

The discoverer relates that being becalmed off an island he sent his boats ashore for water. They returned without it, but told what they had found. The captain visited it himself, and having made several voyages for guano to Ichaboe, he at once pronounced the substance with which the island is covered to be guano. Having traversed the island in various directions, he found guano everywhere; its greatest depth, however, in the caverns and crevices of the rock. He secured samples and brought them home. The samples having been taken from near the surface, the quality is supposed to be inferior to what may be found beneath, as it is injured by the action of the weather. The deposite is reported to be immense, the island being twenty miles long by seven broad, and thus 40 times as large as Ichaboe. There are no strong ocean currents near the island, and it is said that convenient loading stages can be erected with great facility, in the creeks and bays along its coasts. Steps are being taken to make the guano available to the British farmer.

This discovery shows what may be reasonably anticipated from a search in other quarters, and especially off the rainless coast of Peru. This is the true way to break down the monopoly of Peru, and to secure for the agriculturalists abundant and cheap supplies of guano.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT. For the last month we have done our best to ascertain if possible whether the Administration *have* formed or expressed any settled views upon the Pacific railroad question, and candidly confess that we have not been able to obtain the slightest reliable inkling in this connection. Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Guthrie, on the late Crystal Palace inaugurating tour, declaring in favor of the constitutionality of the Government's connection with it under the defence clause, whenever its construction may thus become necessary. No one, if we are not mistaken, has yet heard the President or any third member of the Cabinet speak on the subject. True, the Union advocates the project. But the editor of that journal has taken due care to say that, in so doing, he was merely expressing his own opinions. In view of these facts we are inclined to believe that most of us of the press who have been crediting the Administration with having formally taken their stand upon the question, have been writing "ahead of time;" and that, in truth, no one outside of the Cabinet has yet the slightest reliable information concerning the position in which they will eventually be found upon this question. *Washington Star.*

A writer in the Intelligencer communicates a curious incident. A little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon. *Newark Advertiser.*

Newport was so crowded part of last week that beds had to be made up in the bowling saloons. On Saturday and Sunday week, it is said, 1,800 arrived there.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 23. The steamer Arabia arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th August. She saw a steamer ashore on Nantucket Shoals believed to be the Pacific.

LIVERPOOL, August 13. Cotton is steady. The sales of week amount to 41,000 bales. Flour has declined 6d. Wheat has declined 2d a 3d. Corn is firmer. Consols have advanced to 98¼ a 98¾.

It is believed that the Turkish question will be amicably settled, though nothing definite is known.

The French Wheat crop is only about two-thirds of an average one.

The London Morning Post boldly asserts that the Principalities will be evacuated the first week in September, and soon after the French and English fleets will leave the Turkish waters.

A despatch from Trieste states that the Porte accepts, without modification, the proposals recently drawn up at Vienna.

An extraordinary Ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision, as soon as the Russian troops are ordered to evacuate the Principalities.

The latest telegraphic despatches received at London, August the 15th, and dated at St. Petersburg, August 13th, state that the Emperor Nicholas had made definite proposals to the four powers.

A despatch from Constantinople dated July 31st, says that there is much excitement there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party is so indignant that fears are entertained for the safety of the City, and a revolution, it is thought, will be the result.

The Monumental City steamship was totally wrecked, May 15th, in her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney. Thirty five persons perished.

An Arab ship, with the Bombay mail on board, foundered, and 179 Lascars were drowned.

The Chinese Imperialists were preparing to relieve Amoy. The Insurgents' forces were within four days march of Nankin. A private telegraph says they had beaten back the Imperial fleet from before Nankin and had concluded not to attack Canton until September.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Honolulu, July 12th, 1853. The Legislature of the islands, after a long and stormy session, adjourned yesterday.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, 44 guns, is now lying here. We had, a few days ago, a visit from a Swedish frigate of 36 guns guns—the first Swedish man-of-war that ever was here. They were the whitest looking sailors I ever saw, and looked as if they had never been in the sun in their lives. The St. Lawrence is stationed here to fight the French, if necessary. We expect the controversy between them and the Hawaiian Government will soon be renewed, and probably settled. It may interest you to know (what till lately I did not know,) that when we arrived here, an American and a French frigate lay here with guns shotted, and all ready for action—the latter for the purpose of firing into the town, and the former for the purpose of preventing their doing so. Two or three American flags had been prepared, and the first gun from the French would have been the signal for hauling down the Hawaiian and running up the American flag on shore. The French commander was apprised of the intention on the part of the Hawaiian Government to hoist the American flag, about an hour before the firing was to have commenced. The odds against him seemed too great, and he was compelled much against his will, to postpone his revenge, until news could be had from France. That news we are now daily expecting; but as we have the St. Lawrence to take care of us, we anticipate no trouble, as the difficulty will probably be settled without any guns in the matter. *Albany Evening Journal.*

From the Fishing Grounds.

BOSTON, August 22d. Advices from the fishing grounds state that the U. S. sloop of war Cyane was off Holmes' Hole on Thursday in a fog. The steamer Fulton left Portsmouth on Friday for Halifax.

The British steamer Devastation last week passed by a fleet of 14 American vessels without noticing them, and proceeded two miles further where the Starlight and another vessel were lying becalmed. The officers of the Devastation took possession of the Starlight, but suffered the other one to go. The person who brought this information does not know what was done with the captured vessel. He was told at the Gut of Canso that two armed vessels had passed through, but he saw nothing of them.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, August 22. The Starlight was captured by the Devastation in Magdalen Bay, and taken to Gaspe. The schr. Highlander was also seized by the same steamer, but was subsequently released. The schrs. Mary Nlles and Ellen Proctor had been chased out of the bay by a cutter.

Much excitement prevailed at Gloucester on the subject.

RELATIVE RANK OF CABINET OFFICERS. In this country the Secretary of State is considered the head of the Cabinet, while in England, from which country we derive our customs, the First Lord of the Treasury is considered the Premier. The Secretary of the Treasury ranked by courtesy foremost in the American Cabinet, until the administration of President Jefferson, when a change occurred, described by the New York Union as follows:

When Mr. Jefferson was elected President, Mr. Madison was Secretary of State, and—as he intended to make Mr. Madison his successor, he thought it proper to consider him as the head of the Cabinet which necessarily placed Mr. Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury, in a secondary position. As this could not be done by law, and as usage under Gen. Washington and John Adams had rather conferred that high distinction on the Treasury, Mr. Jefferson was somewhat perplexed as to the manner of changing the order of things.

Accident, however, brought it about. Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and had no lady at the White House. Having occasion to give a grand diplomatic dinner, at which all the foreign ministers, and the Cabinet, with their ladies, were invited, the subject for the first time was quietly mooted by the ladies how the question of rank in the Cabinet would be settled, with uneasiness among some and expectation among others. When dinner was announced Mr. Jefferson took the arm of Mrs. Madison, and placed her at the head of the table, and thus settled the question of precedence. Since that period, the Secretary of State has been considered *eo nomine* the Premier. A coldness was produced at the time among the ladies which insensibly wore off. It is not probably of much importance, only as the highest qualifications seem to have been required to fill the State department, it necessarily gave to that Secretary a controlling influence in the Cabinet.

BED BUGS—BED BUGS. We published the following some time ago, but as there are some enquiries about it we repeat it. It is from our friend Robinson of the Goldsboro' New Era.

Alcohol, half pint; Sal Ammoniac, 1 ounce; Spirits of Turpentine, half pint; Corrosive Sublimate, 1 ounce; Camphor, 1 ounce. Put the Camphor into the Alcohol and dissolve it, then pulverize the Sal Ammoniac and the Corrosive Sublimate and add to it; after which put in the Spirits of Turpentine, and shake all well together. This will end the days, and nights too, of any bed bug it touches; and on washing the bedsteads as well as the chinks and crevices of the room with it, they become so unpleasant to this species of night walker, that they will either die or decamp for parts unknown.

Intellect can't bear fashionable refinement, and dies under it one or two generations. If you would select a youth who is likely to make his mark in the world, take one who is carting mud in a clam shell wagon, or building houses in the sand; and not the delicate baby who is fondling a China lap dog on the parlor carpet. Daniel Webster's father made a cradle for little Dan out of a pine log, with an axe an auger; and Lewis Cass was rocked by his staid New Hampshire mother, in a second hand sugar trough. The greatest architects for the manufacture of genius are Poverty and Republicanism.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE. The telegraph announces that the yellow fever is prevailing at Mobile to a considerable extent, and a despatch dated on Thursday last, states it to be on the increase. It adds that "the authorities and the press endeavor to keep the matter as silent as possible."

THE HOMES OF THE DEPARTED.
BY WM. LEGGETT.

If yon bright stars which gem the night
Be each a blissful dwelling spere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Whom death has torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar,
Mix soul with soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But, oh! how dark, how drear, how lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant zone,
We failed to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties should twine,
Which death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever!

It cannot be—each hope and fear
That lights the eye and clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than this bleak world that holds us now;
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviest weighs life galling chain;
'Tis Heaven that whispers, "Dry thy tears;
The pure in heart shall meet again!"

THE BLIND GIRL AND HER MOTHER. The following thrilling incident—the meeting of a mother and her child—is from a report by Dr. Howe, Principal of the Perkins' Institution for the Blind of Boston, concerning Laura Bridgeman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose only means of communication with objects around her is by the *touch*, which is remarkably acute:

"During the last year, and six months after she had left her home, her mother came to visit her, and the scene of their meeting was an interesting one.

The mother stood for some time, gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her presence, was playing about the room. Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her; but not succeeding here, she turned away as from a stranger, and the poor woman could not conceal the pangs she felt that her beloved child did not know her.

She then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to wear at home, which were recognized by the child at once, who, with much joy, put them around her neck, and sought eagerly to say she understood the string was from her home.

The mother now tried to caress her; but poor Laura repelled her, preferring to be with her acquaintances.

Another article from home was now given her, and she began to look much interested; she examined the stranger much closer, and gave me to understand that she came from Hanover; she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal. The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for although she had feared that she could not be recognized, the painful reality of being treated with cold indifference by a darling child was too much for woman's nature to bear.

After a while, on the mother's taking hold of her again, a vague idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind, that this could not be a stranger; she therefore felt of her hands very eagerly, while her countenance assumed an expression of intense interest—she became very pale, and then suddenly red—hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety; and never were contending emotions more strongly painted upon the human face. At this moment of painful uncertainty the mother drew her close to her side and kissed her fondly, when at once the truth flashed upon the child and all mistrust and anxiety disappeared from her flushed face, as with an expression of exceeding joy, she eagerly nestled in the bosom of her parent, and yielded herself to her fond embraces.

After this, the beads were all unheeded; the playthings which were offered to her were utterly disregarded; her playmates for whom, but a moment before, she gladly left the stranger, now vainly strove to pull her from her mother; and though she yielded her usual instantaneous obedience to my signal to follow me, it was evidently with painful reluctance. She clung close to me, as if bewildered and fearful; and when after a moment, I took her to her mother, she sprang to her arms and clung to her with eager joy.

I had watched the whole scene with intense interest, being desirous of learning from it all I could of the workings of her mind, but I now left them to indulge, unobserved, those delicious feelings, which those who have known a mother's love may conceive, but which cannot be expressed."

The subsequent parting between Laura and her mother, showed alike the affection, the intelligence and the resolution of the child, and was thus noticed at the time.

Laura accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to her all the way, until they arrived at the threshold, where she paused and felt around to ascertain who was near her. Perceiving the matron, of whom she is very fond, she grasped her with one hand, holding on convulsively to her mother with the other, and thus stood for a moment—then she dropped her mother's hand—put her handkerchief to her eyes, turning around, clung sobbing to the matron, while her mother departed with emotion as deep as those of her child."

DIGNITY, GRAVITY, &c. Professor Boyle of the Dublin "Freeholder," says:

"I have seen the gravity of parsons in the pulpit—lawyers in court—judges on the bench—Quakers at conventicle—demagogues at public meetings—the chancellor in the Lords—the speaker in the commons—soldiers at drill—doctors near a patient—clients at a law suit—auctioneers puffing a worthless daub—antiquarians over a brass farthing—old gentlemen at funerals—young gentlemen at tailor's bills—baliffs at an execution—and the hangman at the gallows—I have seen the gravity of an author when his play was damned, and of a coxcomb taking his place at twelve paces—of an attorney drawing out bills of costs, and of an Alderman adjusting his napkin at a city feast; I have seen Mr. Rogers and Belzoni's mummy; but the gravity of each and all taken together, does not equal the gravity of a *cow chewing her cud!*"

THE CHINESE REBELS. A letter from a clergyman in China says: "You will think it strange when I say that the rebels of the North have the Scriptures in circulation among them. Their law is the ten commandments. They keep the Sabbath day. They worship one God, and trust in one Saviour, Jesus Christ. Some of their books which they circulate are excellent. Others have superstitions connected with them. The only way we can account for this discrepancy among them is, that some of them are genuine Christians and others are fanatics, and others, again, have associated with them for worldly gain."

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it—economise for it. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth—drink water instead of champagne—and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and the true sources of relief.

SHOCCO SPRINGS. The Petersburg Democrat says that Shocco Springs, including the plantation, has recently been purchased from Mr. Calvert by the Messrs. Alston, for $80,000.

Ex-Senator Hanagan has become a member of the Temple of Honor, at Covington, Indiana. This is an association to promote the cause of temperance.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 22nd instant, by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Dr. Roscoe Hooker to Miss Sally Alston, daughter of Dr. Henry Montague, all of Wake county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber having qualified at August Term, 1853, of Wake County Court, as administrator of the estate of Thomas Ormond, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Ormond are requested to make payment at once to the subscriber. JAMES CONNER, *Adm'r.*
August 24th, 1853. 937—3tw.

TO SADDLERS AND COACH MAKERS.—As I shall not pay my usual visit to North Carolina this Summer and Fall, any of my friends having orders or funds reserved for me, will please send them to the House of T. McKenzie & Sons, Baltimore, who will be happy to see any of them, and will give their orders the best and most prompt attention. COSMO T. McKENZIE.
Baltimore, August 24th, 1853. 81—2m*.

FOR SALE. The Subscriber, living four miles East of Raleigh, has over 20 BALES OF COTTON, which he wishes to dispose of. N. PRICE.
August 20, 1853. 85—3t.

NAVY BEEF and PORK.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, August 15, 1853.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 12 M. on Monday, the 26th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—

Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef, and four thousand eight hundred barrels of navy pork.

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds net weight of beef or pork, no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy-yards, as follows:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,000	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,000	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-third of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards respectively by the first day of February, 1854, one-third by the first day of April, 1854, and the remaining one-third by the thirty-first day of May, 1854, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1853, and the 1st day of January, 1854, and weighing not less than six hundred lbs., net weight, each. The legs and leg roads of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight lbs. from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs slaughtered between the first day of November, 1853, and the first day of January, 1854, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife* in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and heading, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

FALL AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of SEASONABLE and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Bays.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " Net "
" " " Gro "
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Challys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdie Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. DR. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbenas, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium" New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Cron-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

9	barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	$400
10	" " "	485
12	" " "	525
14	" " "	585
15	" " "	615
16	" " "	650
20	" " "	695
25	" " "	750
30	" " "	850
35	" " "	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon.

It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 17th day of August, 1853.

WM. GERALD HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.

August 13th, 1853. 78—6w.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal.
Supplies constantly arriving.
HERRINGS.—50 whole bbls. and 50 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.
BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.
LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.
CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.
PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.
SALT.—Sacks fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.
SUGAR.—All the varieties.
PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

☞ Register copy.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

FALL TRADE, 1853. BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.

A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BETTS' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durhams's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located ed permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.

Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for Country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 15—tf.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SCOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by

WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the

MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21 ,1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day' July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID MCDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, " "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—8m.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
JOHN PRIMROSE,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.

Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 25th, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1853	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,18 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks,*	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21